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Report of the Bureau of Child and Animal



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FIRST REPORT

OF

The Bureau of Child and Animal Protection

STATE OF MONTANA

STATE CAPITOL

Helena, Montana, November 30th, 1904



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First Report of the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection State of Montana.

Honorable George M. Hays,
Secretary of State.

Dear Sir:

Complying with the provisions of the law which created the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, I have the honor to submit to you the report of its work for the past twenty months of its existence.

On account of the total lack of clerical help, and to the number of urgent cases on hand at this time, which demand my attention, it has been impossible for me to include in this report any vast amount of statistical information. The report will show, however, that the work has been effective and of great value to the State in an educational and governmental way.

Very respectfully,

OTTO F. SCHOENFELD,
Secretary State Bureau Child and Animal
Protection, State of Montana.

State Capitol, Helena,
November 30th, 1904.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORY OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION.

The passage of laws protecting the peculiar rights of children and the absolute rights of dumb animals, as individuals, is of comparative recent date and one of the developments of higher civilization. More recent still has been the formation of organizations having for their object the enforcement of such laws. Societies thus formed first confined themselves to the protection of animals from the abuse of cruel masters, and the enactment of laws recognizing the rights of children to protection, and the organizations of societies to enforce those laws, came later than similar movements for the benefit of dumb animals and are a direct outgrowth of the latter.

The first law for the prevention of cruelty to animals was introduced in parliament by Richard Martin in 1882. It recognized the rights of domestic animals only, and those in a limited way. From time to time the law has been amended, always in the line of fuller recognition and protection of the rights of animals.

The value of humane laws began slowly to be appreciated and they have spread until at the present time there is scarcely a civilized nation that has not laws of the kind and organizations of greater or less effectiveness in enforcing them.

Humane work was first commenced in the United States by Henry Bergh, who, in 1866, succeeded in securing the passage of humane laws in the State of New York, and who organized the first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. For a long time Mr. Bergh worked single handed and alone and against much opposition, but success crowned his efforts and for more than a century and a quarter his name has been identified with humane work.

The first society for the prevention of cruelty to children was organized many years later in the city of New York,

and was an outgrowth of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Since that time humane work has been recognized throughout the world, and in most of the states and territories of the United States, laws have been passed for the protection of both children and animals and societies have been organized for their enforcement.

In some localities the interests of children and animals are looked after by separate societies; in others, humane societies are supported which seek the protection of both. For several years there has been a growing tendency in favor of the latter, since the fundamental reasons for their existence, i. e., the helplessness of the two classes sought to be protected, is the same while the combination of interest tends both to economy and effectiveness. In most localities neither could separately exist.

MONTANA.

The Humane Society in this State was incorporated on January 21st, 1903. The objects for which it was organized are as follows:

To secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of wrongs to children and dumb animals; to assist in the organization of city and county humane societies; to aid said local societies in the enforcement of the laws for the preventing of wrongs to children and dumb animals, and to promote the growth of education and sentiment favorable to the protection of children and dumb animals.

On March 7th, 1903, by the act of the Legislature, the society was constituted the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, and an appropriation of \$2,000 per annum for the years of 1903 and 1904 were made for its support, and I was placed in charge of the Bureau by the Governor.

CHAPTER II.

BASIS OF CHILD AND ANIMAL PROTECTION.

The origin of child and animal protection may undoubtedly be traced by sympathy and a sense of justice brought into

prominence by the enlightened few working on the many; at the same time it has a most tenable foundation of reason and right.

Society is based on the theory that every member of it has a right to protection by it, and, reciprocally, that it is to the advantage of society to care for each of its members for motives of self-protection. To satisfy these ends laws are passed and officers chosen to enforce them, to whom those injured may apply for protection or redress.

The two classes of society under consideration, children and animals, differ only from other classes by reason of their helplessness, and for this reason it has been deemed necessary to pass special laws for their protection. Being unable, through their helplessness, to complain of injury and demand protection, agencies and officers specially and exclusively charged to see that they receive the protection which is their right have been constituted, to aid the other officers and agencies of government whose attention is necessarily drawn in many other ways.

SOCIETY'S SELF-INTEREST.

Society has taken up the subject of control of children because, as children are the future members of society, it has become necessary, in self-preservation, to be certain that children shall be trained in the paths which shall make them good citizens. Society has said to parents, "Although these children are yours by parentage, they are mine also, just as you yourselves are mine, and it is my right to see that what is mine shall be protected. Accordingly, if you do not treat your children as you should, you will be punished, and, if necessary, I, society, through the process of law, shall take them from you, to the end that my strength may not be diminished and ultimately fail. Lest your children, who are mine also, grow up to be vagabonds and criminals, idle and vicious, building that which is bad and tearing down that which is good, inmates of jails, reform schools, penitentiaries, hospitals and insane asylums, you must take good care of their bodies, their minds and their souls, or I shall do so."

In like manner society says to the owners of dumb animals: "These dumb creatures are yours by ownership, but I, in turn, own both you and them. Since they are my servants and a most valuable part of my property, you must see that they have food, drink and shelter, work, rest and play, comfort and content. Moreover, I will not have the nature of men hardened nor their hearts depraved by the spectacle of your abuse of them. If you fail in these things I shall both punish and deprive you of their possession."

It is obvious that society in exercising its duty in interfering with the rights of parents and owners, respectively, depends not only on the right of the helpless to demand protection, but even more on the right of society to safeguard herself.

Under the system of child and animal protection under the patronage of the State we obliterate, to a degree, the necessity of maintaining jails and prisons, hospitals and asylums, thus lessening the burden of taxation. We seize the child who has not been well treated, or who has started wrong, give him a chance, start him right and keep him going right by constant and intelligent attention, kindness, correction and care till he is able to keep going right alone and to become a useful citizen, capable of assisting and carrying the burden of government instead of adding to it.

CHAPTER III.

IGNORANCE CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE.

That abuse of children exists in the most civilized communities is comparatively unknown to the average citizen, except through the medium of the newspaper, and the public finds it hard to believe that it does exist to an appreciable extent. The average good citizen sees no children beaten, bullied, cold, hungry, unclean, unschooled, neglected when sick, overworked, brought up to lie, cheat and steal, familiar with vice and depravity from their babyhood, deserted by fathers and often by mothers, and cursed in having parents they would better be rid of. Only those who look for them

see them. The records of the Court, the Orphans' Home, and the State Board of Child and Animal Protection show how many there are.

MODERN METHODS.

Dealing with vice and crime is a science similar to that which is applied to accomplish the prevention of the spread of disease. In modern times, instead of waiting until typhoid, diphtheria and other diseases have stricken down their victims, and then seeking to cure them, by sanitation, diet and other preventative measures, modern science seeks to head off disease altogether. In a similar manner vice and crime are now being dealt with. Punishment is the last resort. To prevent crime is the object sought, and instead of waiting until the principles of vice have sunk their fangs into the characters of the young, the influences are changed so that the child may grow up amid elevating surroundings. It is the purpose of those engaged in this branch of humane work to investigate the home influences of those whom it is believed are being brought up in the wrong path and either by suggestion or force compel those responsible for the future of the child to change the surrounding influences. It is sought to convert badly started children by training and education into good citizens who will contribute to the welfare of the community instead of being a menace and a cause of expense to it.

HUMANE EDUCATION.

Humane education in the public schools is a subject which is now considered one of the important branches to be taught to the child. It is moral education which to be effective must be considered a part of the curriculum and taught with as much zeal and intelligence as anything which reaches the intellect. It is a branch of study which should have the advantage of whatever methods, inventions, accessories and aids can be devised, and should be placed in the hands of the wisest, most understanding and best teachers.

CHAPTER VI.

DUMB ANIMALS.

The protection of dumb animals rests on three main considerations:

1. Their own absolute right to good treatment.
2. The economic value of properly treating them.
3. The subjective value, educationally, to mankind of just dealing with them.

THE MODERN STATUS OF DUMB ANIMALS.

It is universally admitted by scientific men of the present day, and has been believed by the unlearned lover and observer of animals, that in the nature of their mental endowment, animals differ from men only in degree, not in kind. The faculties of the human mind are present in the mind of the animal, though in rudimentary form. Every spoke in the wheel of human nature has a corresponding spoke in animal nature, only not so long.

PRACTICAL VALUE OF ANIMAL PROTECTION.

Aside from the essential right of animals to protection, it remains to mankind a matter of intrinsic value. Any experienced horseman, grading contractor or other man of wide experience with working horses, will admit that with the proper treatment that is generally meted out to him, the average working life of a horse is but eight to ten years. He is broken at four years of age; at ten he begins to be an old horse of constantly diminishing value and at twelve to fourteen years of age he becomes practically unsalable and worthless. The same man will tell you that if horses are properly fed, worked and treated, the period of their usefulness might be doubled. As a horse's value depends upon the number of working years ahead of him, it follows that every horse and mule in the United States would be increased in proportion to the increase in the number of years of working life. When it is considered that there are nearly twenty million horses and mules in the country, and that their value is close to fifty dollars per head, the stupendous

economic advantage to the country of any system of improvement in their treatment which would add years to their usefulness, becomes at once apparent.

MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF ANIMAL PROTECTION.

The definite material result of animal protection being recognized, the child or man who habitually respects the rights of animals must do so because they exist, not because they can, as a rule, be enforced. If he respects the rights of animals for this reason only, he will respect the rights of men for the same reason.

Good citizenship may well be defined as the voluntary observation of the rights of others. It is a consequence, then, that animal protection necessarily has a great moral value, capable of exact measurement.

CHAPTER V.

A FUNCTION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

When, on March, 1903, the State Humane Society ceased to exist as a distinct corporation, and it was instituted as the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, its real life and growth commenced. Until that time the society was regarded by many as composed of well meaning but meddlesome people, doing work which might be all right, but which was not necessarily or distinctly useful. With one bound it leaped into dignity and importance as a regular department of the State government with all the functions so implied.

The State Bureau is not under political influence or pre-ferment, but retains its self-control by a board of directors under the recommendation of which the executive officer is appointed.

CHILD PROTECTION A GOVERNMENT MATTER.

That child and animal protection should be at the mercy of volunteer effort and voluntary support has long since been abrogated in many of the states of the union. Provision is

universally made for the care of the indigent adult, and the child being even more helpless it is at least equally worth while to take care of it so that its future may be bright and full of promise regardless of previous surrounding conditions. There is even more reason, considering the future, to make the care of children a government matter, than to provide comfort for the aged in their declining years, because the same efforts and expenditure effect more in the case of the child. If it is worth while to levy taxes to protect society from depredations of adult vice and crime, it is much better worth while to levy taxes to not only prevent the development of vicious and criminal elements, but, at the same time, to convert the children who have otherwise become such, into good citizens. By so doing the evil is prevented from growing and is supplanted by that which is good and a credit to communities.

Municipal governments, county administrations, public prosecutors, schools and courts, and other agencies of government, are not supported by subscriptions or contributions, and appropriations are annually made by legislative bodies for far less important objects than the protection of children and animals.

The good that has been accomplished to the State during the last twenty months through the medium of the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection will compare well with that of many other departments.

THE ORPHANS' HOME.

We have in this State an Orphans' Home, sustained by appropriation, and there is not a more worthy institution of the kind to be found anywhere. I inspected the home at Twin Bridges recently, and with the limited facilities at command of the management I found the place a model and accomplishing even greater results than could ordinarily be expected.

I have made a careful examination of the buildings and equipments at the Orphans' Home, and finding them deficient

in many particulars, I would offer the following recommendations:

1. A building for the heating and lighting plant and a laundry in connection.

2. A new dormitory or cottage for the boys, to accommodate about 40.

3. A new school building. The present building does not even meet present demands, and a new one should be erected with a view to increased population in the home, and to be one in which entertainments and lectures could be given. The present school building has no assembly room and no accommodations for entertainment or other exercises. The present school building was built nearly six years ago, at a cost of only \$3,000, is only a veneered structure, and is entirely inadequate to the needs of the home. It could advantageously be remodeled so that it could be used for other purposes.

I would recommend, further, the inauguration of a system of manual training at the Orphans' Home, a feature which is of the most importance in order that the children, when they have reached the required age, may be sent out into the world with a means of making their living at their command. I would recommend a liberal appropriation for these purposes.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

The great aid that St. Joseph's Home at Helena has been to the bureau during the past year or more cannot be overestimated. Without the assistance so kindly offered by the Catholic Sisters in charge of that institution I would many times have been at a loss to provide for the little ones who have been placed under my direct disposition. St. Joseph's Home is one of the best institutions of the kind that I have ever had the pleasure of visiting, and the Sisters in charge cannot be too highly complimented for the excellent manner in which they have accomplished their charitable work. Without compensation they have assumed the bringing up of

a number of children whom I have placed in their care, and who otherwise could not possibly have been provided properly with the care which their cases demanded. The average number of inmates at the Home is about 230.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Reform School, while it is an institution which it is to be deplored society has found it necessary to establish, and one which this bureau has used only in the most extraneous cases, is doing a good work in its way. Under able management it is in excellent condition and diversified farming, the manufacture of shoes, steam engineering and some small industries are taught.

I would strongly recommend for the Reform School the addition of an industrial department in which the useful arts may be taught so that boys, when they reach the years of majority and are sent out into the world to make their own living, may be armed with a trade which shall place them on the same plane in society as their more fortunate brothers and make of them desirable citizens.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The great success which has been attained by the newly established Industrial School in Butte appeals strongly to the establishment of a similar institution at Miles City. By the act of the Legislature, however, Butte is the only city in the State which boasts of a population entitling her to distinction in this particular, and therefore, in order that the unfortunate boys who find their way into the Reform School may enjoy the advantages which may qualify them to become useful men, I strongly urge an appropriation for the establishment of an industrial department at Miles City.

THE PAUL CLARK HOME.

One of the most worthy and commendable charitable institutions of the State, and one which is only in its infancy, is

the Paul Clark Home at Butte, established a few years ago by United States Senator W. A. Clark, and by whom it is endowed.

The Paul Clark Home has been of material aid to this bureau in providing temporarily for children destitute from desertion or other causes.

CHAPTER VI.

THE GIRLS.

Few children, especially girls, are innately bad or even wayward, but the lack of proper home influences and the natural desire of youth for pleasure, if not satisfied in proper ways, combine to lead them wrong. This has been found to be a fact largely during my brief experience as chief of the bureau.

Where parents or guardians have lost control of their daughters and the authorities have been appealed to, I have successfully adopted the plan of finding good homes for those whose age permitted it, where the desire for legitimate pleasure would be satisfied to a certain extent, and where perfect obedience would be required, industry and good faith.

Some I have found upon whom good home influence had but little effect, and in such cases I have sought the aid of the House of Good Shepherd, in Helena, and the Crittenden Home, in Helena. In other cases, also, the privileges of these institutions have been enjoyed temporarily until other disposition could be made of deserving children whose birth or other circumstances have placed them in the care of unworthy parents or neglectful guardians.

No more deserving work has ever been done in the State of Montana than that which has been accomplished by the House of Good Shepherd and the Crittenden Home in retrieving wayward girls from a life of error. Some cases which were considered by the authorities to be uncontrollable have been taken by the House of Good Shepherd and a most wonderful change has been effected, the subject being led gently along the narrow path of right and virtue, thus almost

unconsciously imbibing qualities which make the true woman.

THE RUIN OF GIRLS.

The number of young girls who have been the victims of licentious human brutes during the past few years is astounding. It is fair to presume that only a small proportion of cases where girls have been started on the downward path by low-lived villians have come to my attention, but sufficient have come under my observation, for the purpose of investigation and punishment, to convince me more and more of the importance of the bureau. My statistical report, which appears as a part of this, will show that many cases have been prosecuted, some on the charge of rape and some on the charge of criminal assault committed on girls under 16 years of age.

In the prosecution of such cases one great difficulty has been encountered in that, according to the Penal Code, the lowest penalty that may be imposed for rape or criminal assault is not less than five years in the penitentiary. In my opinion this punishment is very light for so grave an offense, but I have found that juries often times, unless the case is an aggravated one and particularly heinous, hesitate to find a criminal guilty where the punishment is not less than confinement for not less than five years, and, in consequence, acquit. Jurymen have told me, in numerous instances, that while they believed the defendant guilty as charged in the information, they have refrained from agreeing upon a verdict of "guilty" for no other reason. Such men are, in my opinion, unfit to serve upon juries, and the laws of the State are not safe in their hands, but under existing conditions a change is not possible. The only remedy that I can suggest, and one which I think is the better of two evils, is to change the law so as to place the punishment for rape and assault at from one year to life in the State penitentiary where convictions can be secured.

CHAPTER VII.

CHILD ABANDONMENT OR DESERTION.

With all language at command it is an impossible task to describe a more helpless object than a child, whether it be an infant in arms or a child able to walk, talk, and perform like duties if thrown upon the world, with no one to protect it and no one to provide for its wants, it will shiver, starve and finally die. Nothing more dependent upon others could be depicted. Yet, how often do we find the father, and sometimes the mothers, who is merciless and heartless enough to abandon it.

The present law upon the statute books is inadequate. This I have found by experience to be the case, and even in many cases does not reach the unnatural parent.

Section 471, Chapter II, of the Penal Code, provides: "Every parent of any child under the age of six years, and every person to whom any such child who has been confided for nurture or education, who deserts such child in any place whatever, with intent to wholly abandon it, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding seven years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year."

In my judgment—I base my opinion on actual experience in the working of it—the law should be changed so as to increase the age of the child so abandoned from six to twelve years. Several cases have come to my attention during my term of office in which heartless fathers have abandoned their motherless offsprings and have left the state. In several cases the child abandoned has been from seven to ten years of age.

Again, under this section, we find it impossible to prosecute cruel parents who have deserted their families and left the state, as there is no provision for extradition. The law should be so revised that for an unnatural parent to depart to another state would not offer him an escape from punishment.

During the year I have known instances where fathers have abandoned their families, leaving their wives to care

for three or four children of tender age, and nothing with which to support them but their own individual efforts and the charity of friends. The law does not adequately reach such offenders against the laws of society, and to make this bureau more effective, it should be changed so that authority maybe vested in the executive officer and his agents to bring back the cruel and heartless father and mete out to him the justice that his crime demands.

CHAPTER VIII. CHILD INSURANCE.

It is a deplorable fact that there is no law in existence in the State of Montana prohibiting insurance companies issuing policies upon the lives of children under 14 years of age. The traffic goes on year after year without interruption, and each year records new cases of children having been disposed of by their parents in different parts of the country to secure trifling sums of life insurance.

Several states have sought to pass laws prohibiting the insurance of lives of children, but the influence at the command of insurance companies engaged in the unnatural and despicable business have been able to prevent their success. Colorado, however, stands out prominently as being the only state in the union—and, in fact, the only place in the world—that has succeeded in abolishing the nefarious practice.

The evil exists to an alarming extent in the larger cities of this country, and to overcome it I would recommend the passage of a State law prohibiting insurance companies from assuming risks on the lives of children under the age of 14 years.

CHILD LABOR.

While Montana is comparatively free from the abuse of the law prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 14 years, it has come to my attention in many cases that parents have been more willing than corporations or individ-

uals to place children where revenue may be derived from their labor.

The law is very clear in its provisions, and provides that before agreeing to employ a child whose age is in doubt, an employer must exact from the parent or guardian that the child is more than 14 years of age and that he has successfully completed the studies enumerated in Section 1920 of the law concerning compulsory education, and such certificate must be approved by the superintendent of schools or by the clerk of the board of trustees in village or townships having no superintendents.

The law provides that truant officers shall be appointed by boards of trustees, whose duty it shall be to see that the compulsory education laws are complied with, and that no minors under the age of 16 years are employed in mines or in other occupations. This law I find has been grossly disregarded by the boards of trustees in many portions of the State. In every instance where such a condition of affairs has been found to exist I have called the attention of the trustees to the statutes and so far as I am able to learn the defect has been remedied, though in many cases with reluctance, and truant officers have been appointed.

It is not the object of the law to bring children up in idleness, and no one objects to teaching children at a very early age to be useful. Every person of good judgment will approve training children to habits of industry and usefulness, but child labor, as meaning work, injurious to the bodies, minds and souls of children, is a wholly different matter and one the people of this State will not tolerate.

RUSHING THE CAN.

Not an uncommon practice, especially in the larger cities of the State, is that of sending children to the corner saloon to purchase beer, a practice commonly known as that of "rushing the can." The practice may not be looked upon by the public generally as a very grievous one, yet it is but the

stepping stone to worse habits. Taught from infancy, almost, to entertain no hesitancy about entering saloons to get "a can of beer for papa or mamma," the child grows believing the groggery a necessary part of the world's business. Long before he reaches his majority he himself becomes an habitual visitor and patron of the saloon, and it is but a few months later that we find him a prisoner before the police magistrate as a common drunk. The next step is vagrancy, and to rid the community of an undesirable character, worthless and incapable of making his own living, he is given a "floater," and must count the ties to the next town, where the city prison awaits him with open doors.

The present law touching upon this subject, Section 541, Chapter 6, of the Penal Code, is defective in that, while it prohibits the sale or giving of intoxicating liquors to minors, it has a neutralizing clause which says that intoxicating liquors must not be sold or given to minors "without the consent of the parent or guardian." Thus vitiated, the law is without force and leaves a loophole through which the parent, guardian, and saloon-keeper may escape punishment. In fact, it is impossible to secure conviction under the law, no matter how aggravated the case may be, and the only remedy is a reconstruction of the law.

THE GAMBLING EVIL.

While it is apparent that gambling can never be obliterated as long as the world turns, it can, I firmly believe, be so restrained that it will cease to work the evil to the innocent that it does at the present time in open opposition to the law which prohibits it. It cannot be wholly stopped by legislation, for while it may cease openly, it will continue under the shadow. There, however, it will scarcely be within the reach of the average clerk or working man, and this is where the great evil lies.

Hoping and expecting to increase his earning capacity, the working man seeks the gambling hall only to lose that which by all law of right belonged to his family. Losing his earn-

ings, he forces a hardship on those dependent upon him—a hardship which can only be appreciated by those who suffer.

CHAPTER IX. INFANTICIDE.

Depravity reaches its zenith when infanticide is resorted to. To reap the benefit of life insurance is the incentive in some instances, and in others it is to rid the mother of the care of a new born child. In others it is to cover up the shame of illegitimate union. No matter what the cause, the crime remains one of the most horrible on the calendar, but a crime which is rarely possible to punish, for the reason that the perpetrator is one who silently commits the deed and the helpless one is without voice. The crime is also one so easily covered up that only well organized detective work can bring it to light. During my term of office two glaring instances have been brought to my attention, but the lack of time and the fact that I was powerless to enlist others in the work, prevented me in ferreting out the perpetrators, who have since gone unpunished.

Two of the most horrible cases that came to my attention were the following:

On December 4, 1903, the body of a new born babe was found in the Wedge shaft, abandoned, between Butte and Rucker. The child had been strangled by tying the sleeve of a shirt waist about its neck. The body had been wrapped in some old clothes and thrown into the abandoned shaft, where it was thought by the heartless criminal that it would never be found.

Two weeks later an early morning pedestrian in Butte found the body of an infant beneath the platform of the Northern Pacific passenger depot. From all appearances it was apparent that the child had been placed where it was found, while alive, and that it had died from exposure.

Although the murder of innocent babes is one of the most horrible of crimes, less attention has been paid to it, generally, by local authorities, than to the killing of a beaver or

Mountain sheep. In the cases cited I exerted every effort, with the limited means and power at my command, to ferret out the criminals, and had I had sufficient help I feel confident I should have been successful.

CHAPTER X. DOCKING HORSES.

It has long been discernible, among those who have given a portion of their attention to the work of alleviating the sufferings of animals, that there is a growing need of a stringent law punishing heavily not only the inhuman cruelty of docking horses, but the importation or use of docked horses.

It has been found in some localities that while docked horses multiplied on the streets, evidence to convict the persons guilty of the crime was generally impossible to obtain. Accordingly, the remedy was believed to lie in destroying the market for docked horses, and, as an example, Colorado adopted such a law that would make it an offense either to use, import or sell an animal whose tail had been cropped.

The law is said to operate very successfully in Colorado, and I would recommend the adoption of a similar one in this state.

When the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection was created it was presumed that with the assistance of the local humane societies one man, to act as secretary of the bureau, should accomplish all the work that would come under the direction of the office. With the creation of the bureau, however, the local societies became inactive, and the whole humane work of the State devolved upon the executive officer. The work has so increased in volume, as the importance of the bureau has become recognized, that I find it utterly impossible to attend to all that is required of the office. As it now stands the executive officer has been compelled to travel day and night in order to respond to urgent calls from various parts of the State, and on returning to the office in the State building he has found accumulated correspondence, attention to which demanded much time, and then it has

been his duty to again start out, perhaps, to a distant portion of the state. Were it possible for him to do so, the executive officer could, the year round, have been in all quarters of the State at one time, on some worthy mission connected with the bureau.

The bureau should, in my opinion, be reorganized and allowed sufficient help, in the way of deputies, to properly and expeditiously attend to all matters, coming within the jurisdiction of the bureau.

CHAPTER XII.

AIDS.

The bureau desires to express its appreciation of the aid offered to it during its brief existence by the Great Northern Railway Company and the newspapers of the State.

With the limited appropriation made for the years 1903 and 1904, it would have been impossible for the bureau to accomplish what it has had it not been for the courtesy which the Great Northern Railroad extended in the way of transportation to the executive officer. Thus I have been enabled to travel to distant parts of the State on that railroad to investigate aggravated cases of abuse to both child and animal, and have been able to bring to justice some of the most inhuman fiends, in human form, that have ever disgraced the criminal annals of the State. If the expense of transportation must have been paid out of the appropriation, the work would have gone undone, except so far as local authorities might have accomplished it, and but little of the good that has been accomplished would have resulted.

THE PRESS.

The bureau has enjoyed the support of the press to a most flattering degree. The newspapers of the State have proved a most powerful auxiliary to its work and have made the bureau a power all through the state. The newspapers have judiciously told the public at the proper time of what was being done by the bureau, thus daily increasing the import-

ance of the work by letting the people know that the executive officer was alert to his duties and ever ready to respond to a call. Therefore, the bureau is especially grateful to the newspapers and to the railroad, which have contributed to the success of its labors while under no official or legal obligation to do so.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Appropriation		\$4,000.00
Fines Paid to State Treasurer		44.20
Expenses—		
Care Fare	\$ 11.10	
Team and horse hire	283.00	
Postage	43.00	
Badges	20.95	
Typewriting	25.00	
Telephone and Telegraph Toll	48.36	
Seal	25.00	
Traveling Expenses	1,294.90	
Stationary and Printing	41.75	
Salary of Secretary, 20 months	2,000.00	
Balance credit in State Treasury	251.14	
		<hr/>
Total	\$4,044.20	\$4,044.20

STATEMENT OF CASES HANDLED, PROSECUTIONS, CONVICTIONS, DISMISSALS AND ACQUITTALS.

Charges of Cruelty to Children Investigated	456
Charges of Cruelty to Animals Investigated	375
Prosecutions for Cruelty, Neglect, etc., of Children	43
Convictions for Cruelty, Neglect, etc., of Children	36
Acquittals and Dismissals	7
Prosecutions for Rape	12
Convictions for Rape	3
Pending in Court	3
Acquittals and Dismissals	6

Prosecutions for Procuring.....	1
Acquitted for Procuring.....	1
Children Placed in State Orphans' Home	25
Children Placed in Private Orphans' Institutions.....	27
Children Placed in Homes and Children Adopted.....	41
Infanticide Cases Investigated	2
Children Sent to Reform School	10
Children Under 14 Years of Age Taken From Work and Placed in School	7
Prosecutions for Cruelty to Animals	27
Convictions for Cruelty to Animals	18
Acquittals and Dismissals for Cruelty to Animals.....	9
Animals Destroyed	12
Prosecutions for Sodomy (now pending in court).....	1
Adoption Cases Pending in Court	4

NUMBER OF INMATES IN STATE AND OTHER IN- STITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN.

	Males. Females.	
State Orphans' Home	72	57
Montana School for the Deaf and Blind....	31	24
St. Joseph's Orphans' Home, Helena	98	122
Paul Clark Home, Butte	14	40
State Reform School	73	10

